whole surface of the world, with the exception of Australia and Madagascar. The molar teeth are generally reduced to one in the upper jaw, and sometimes to one in the lower jaw, which thus gives "a sort of ^>*rima facie* resemblance to the feline dentition." ^There is no alisphenoid canal; postglenoid and condyloid foramina are found.

Smb-Fam. 1. Melinae.—Of this sub-family there are representatives both in the Old and New Worlds.

Meles, the Badger, is exclusively Falaearctic in range.[1] Dr. Mivart says that *Meles* has a relatively longer dorsal region than any other Carnivore, and that it is most nearly approached by

FIG. 218.—Badger. *Meles tamw.* x &.

its allies *Ictonyx* and *Oonepatus.* The molar formula is, as ir *Afrctonym, Myda/u,s*$_t$ and *Jfelictis,* Pin -J- M -Jr. The molars diffe' from, those of any other Carnivore in the much greater size o the first molars than of the last premolars. The nose is no grooved; the soles of the feet are naked. The claws of the fore feet are much longer than those of the hind-feet.

The genus *A.rctony&* is a " pig-like badger " from Hindostan Assam, and North China. The epithet " pig-like " is derived fron the long and mobile snout, which is truncated and has termina nostrils. It is remarkable for having a part of the palate forme< "by the pterygoids, as in Whales and certain Edentata (e.g. *Mi/rme eopfaaga?).* There are sixteen dorsal vertebrae. *A. collaris* lives ii

[1] A.S a small point of likeness between tliis Mustelid and tlio Procyonidae ma b® mentioned tlie colours of tne face. *M» amafauma* is particularly Raccoon-like.